TESTION OF THE PROPERTY OF TRACE

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ROME.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Admiral Farragut in the Eternal City-His Reception by the Pope. ROME. March 21, 1868. Admiral Farragut, of the United States navy, who

took his departure from Naples amid enthusiastic cries of viva on the 16th instant, has arrived in the Eternal City.

The citizen Admiral, attended by his suite, was presented to his Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth today at the Vatican

The Pope received the Admiral in his usual kind manner, and accorded a most gracious reception not only to the distinguished American naval commander, but to every officer in attendance on him. Admiral Farragut will remain in Rome during one

ITALY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Garibaldi Declines an American Official Po

sition. FLORENCE, March 21, 1868.

Garibaldi has written a letter to George P. Marsh. United States Minister at the Italian court, declining to be an agent of the United States Government.

TURKEY.

Fund Pacha and the United States Minister.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 20, 1868. Diplomatic intercourse, which had been temporarily interrupted between the Turkish Minister Foreign Affairs, Fuad Pacha, and Mr. Edward Joy Morris, the American Ambassador at Constantino-ple, has been resumed since the receipt of a favorable despatch from Secretary Seward tending to an adjustment of the difference which had arisen with the American Legation.

AUSTRIA.

Legislative Defeat of the Clerical Party.

VIENNA, March 21, 1868. The Upper House of the Reichsrath has rejected motion, made by the clerical party, to defer action upon the Civil Marriage bill until a change is made

GERMANY.

The American Naturalization Treaty.

BERLIN, March 21, 1868. The Council of the North German Confederation has approved the treaty recently concluded with the United States securing the rights of naturalized American citizens.

IRELAND.

Captain Mackay's Sentence for Treason.

CORK. March 21, 1868. Captain Mackay, a Fenian officer, has been sen ced to imprisonment at hard labor for the term of

CUBA.

twelve years.

General Market Report. HAVANA, March 21, 1868.

The following are the closing prices of merchan dise for the week:-No. 10 to 12, and 814 a 9 reals for No. 15 to 20 per arrobe. Muscovado-Inferior to common refining, arrobe. Muscovado—Inferior to common refining, 5% a 6% reals; fair to good refining, 6% a 6% reals; grocery grades, fair to good, 7 a 7% reals; prime to choice, 8 a 9 reals per arrobe. Molasses sugar, 5% a 6% reals for No. 7 to 22. Molasses, 5 reals for clayed, and 6 reals for common or muscovado. Bacon, 14c. per pound. Petroleum, 3 reals per gallon, in barrels, and 3% reals per gallon in tins. Shooks, 7 a 7% reals for a box, and 18 a 22 reals per bundle. Flour, \$12 50 a \$13 50 per bbl. Hams, 15c. per lb. for sait and 18c. for sugar enred. Lumber, \$24 a \$26 per thousand feet for white pine, and \$19 for pitch pine. Rosin, \$4 per bbl. Tar, \$4 per bbl. Pitch, \$3 per bbl. Turpentine, \$6 50 a \$7. Onlons. 3 per bbl. Turpentine, \$6 50 a \$7. Onions, bbl. Potatoes are abundant at \$4 a \$4 50

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

Wreck of the Ship Rosolio-Marine Intelligence from Victoria. SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 1868.

The ship Rosolio, with a cargo of lumber for China, went ashore last night during a heavy gale, on Discovery Island in Puget Sound. Vessel and cargo will probably prove a total loss.

Ship Nightingale sailed from Victoria yesterday for New York with a cargo of telegraph material. Ship Fannie with a cargo of coal has arrived at Victoria from San Francisco.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Patents for Americans-The Roman Question and the Departure of Zouaves-Insurance Interests Before the Finance Minister. OTTAWA, Ontario, March 21, 1868.

A bill is now in the course of preparation by the government which will enable Americans to take out patents in the Dominion on the same terms as Canalians obtain patents in the United States. Notice has been given by the government of an

nquiry whether any steps have been taken to pre-rent the departure of an armed force for Rome to make war upon a people with whom Canada is at

peace.

A deputation representing the tobacco, banking and insurance interests has had an interview with the Finance Minister in regard to insurance. &c. Representatives of English companies favor a bill before the House which requires a deposit of over \$100,000, while representatives of American companies are opposed to the deposit system altogether.

The Ice at Montreal-More Zouaves for the Pope-Reported Frauds.

MONTREAL, March 20, 1868. The ice opposite this city has commenced to give way. There is an open channel between here and St. Lambert. A man was drowned yesterday while

crossing.

The second detachment of Zouaves will leave Montreal on the 15th April.

It is rumored that large frauds have been discovered in one of the Grank Trunk Railway departments.

Colonel Gray has been appointed arbitrator on behalf of the Dominion government to settle the accounts between Ontario and Quebec.

THE INDIANS.

Depredations in Grant County, New Mexico-Trains Attacked and Mules Stampeded. St. Louis, March 21, 1869.

Letters from New Mexico, dated Lansburg, March 3, say that the Indians in the adjoining county of Grant are infesting the roads and depredating upon almost everybody who travels that way. They appear almost everybody who travels that way. They appear in large numbers—sufficiently so to jeopardize the safety of the largest trains. Only a lew days since, tween Forts Bayard and Cummings, they attacked a train, killed one man and killed and wounded ten mules and prevented the train from moving until relieved from Rio Membrasa, a distance of twenty or twenty-five miles. Subsequently they attacked the train of Mr. Joab Bernard, of Westport, Mo., and killed one mule and wounded another; after which they stampeded the mules, eighty of them belonging to Mr. Huing escaped with them.

IOWA.

Action of the Legislature on the Propose
Drawbridge at Council Bluffs.
DES MOINES, March 21, 1868.

The Iowa Legislature to-day, without a dissenting vote, adopted a resolution memorializing Congress to prevent the erection of a railroad drawbridge at Council Blum, and to require the Union Pacific Railroad bridge at that point to be built so that steamers may pass under with perfect safety in the highest stars of water.

MARYLAND.

Transportation Case in Baltimore-The Rights of Common Carriers and Shippers of Freight.

BALTIMORE, March 21, 1868 In the Superior Court this morning the suit of Adolphus Brandles and William W. Crawford, of Louisville, Ky., against the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, to recover \$15,000 damages for an alleged failure of the company to deliver 3,300 barrels of flour and 128 tons shipstuff in reasonable time and negligence in transportation, was concluded. The said articles and goods in question were shipped by the plaintiffs on the 25th of February and 13th and 15th of March, at Louisville, for Boston, by the way of Baltimore, and reached their destination on the 5th and 24th of April and 5th of May, same year. Prices in the meantime had been considerably reduced. It was in evidence that fifteen days, at most, was the time required to make the shipments between the two points—Louisville and Boston. The court granted the following prayer by the defendants:—

That by the terms of the contract the consigners were bound, in the event of claiming damages, to have notified the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company by reporting their claim for damages to said company as the delivery line. If the jury shall believe the evidence to that effect, and if the jury find that the said consigners made no such report within the time stipulated in the bills of lading, they are to be regarded as having waived every claim for damages, and the plaintiffs are not entitled to recover.

recover.

In accordance with instructions the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendants.

VIRGINIA.

The Convention-Report of the Committee on Representation.
RICHMOND, March 21, 1868.

In the Reconstruction Convention to-day the report of the Committee on Representation was read. It adds forty-seven to the present number of members of the Legislature.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Convention-General Gillem Refuses to Furnish Information Requested.

JACKSON, March 21, 1868.

General Gillem has refused to furnish the Recon struction Convention with the names of the citizens who gave certain information upon which Governor Humphreys based his proclamation of December 21,

ARKANSAS.

The Election-Almost Certain Defeat of the Constitution.

МЕМРИІS, March 21, 1868. A despatch from Little Rock, Ark., says the elec tion has been completed in but few counties. Partial returns show a large falling off in the negro vote. The majority against the constitution will be larger than was anticipated. The whites voted almost unanimously against it.

GEORGIA.

Proposed Withdrawal of Judge Reese-The Democratic State Central Committee.

ATLANTA, March 21, 1868. It is understood that Hon. Augusts Reese will withdraw from the gubernatorial contest on the ground of ineligibility. His letter of withdrawal will appear

in a few days. The following call has been issued:-The Central Executive Committee of the democratic party of Georgia will meet at the Lanie House, in Macon, on Thursday evening next, on important business. E. G. CABINESS, Chairman.

KENTUCKY.

Railroad Matters-Proposed Double Con munication Between Louisville and St. Louis-Heavy Robbery in Russellville.

LOUISVILLE, March 21, 1868.
It is understood that the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad is to be extended this season to New Albany. The route will be from North Vernon, on nearly an air line, to New Albany. It is also understood that the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad have made a pro-position to lay a third rail over the narrow gauge ersonville road, between Jeffersonville and Sey mour, and thus make a direct broad guage communi cation between the Falls of the Ohio and St. Louis.

At Russellville, Ky., yesterday, the banking house of N. Long & Co. was entered by five men and robbed of \$0,000 in currency and an unknown amount of private deposits. They shot Mr. Long and knocked him down. He subsequently recovered and gave the alarm. General shooting commenced, during which a Mr. Owens was slightly wounded The robbers escaped to Frankfort.

The Libel Suit in Cincinnati-The Jury Disagrees.

CINCINNATI, March 21, 1868. The jury in the libel suit brought by one Myers against Mr. Halstead, one of the proprietors of the Cleinnati Commercial, failed to agree and were discharged. It is understood that the jury stood eight for the defendant, two for one cent damages and two for a larger amount.

OREGON.

The Democratic State Convention-Pendleton the Favorite. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 20, 1868.

The Oregon Democratic State Convention to-day ominated Mr. J. S. Smith for Congress. The Con vention decided unanimously for Mr. Pendleton for President. The platform adopted by the Convention is conservative and democratic.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Financial Cordition of the State Under the New Constitution.

RALEIGH, March 21, 1868. An article in the Rileigh Sentinal of to-day, pre pared from official data, estimates the public de North Carolina under the new Constitution to be on the 1st of July, 180, \$19,976,500; the interest on which, due on tha day, will be \$851,000 and is ordered to be paid by the Constitution. The article shows that the additional tax upon the people of the State required to be raised next year under the new constitution will be \$985,000, both of which being added to the present taxes will swell the taxes to be raised for 1869 by the people of this State to \$2,000,000. Heretofore the State taxes, leaving at the county taxes and inter-est, have never been hore than \$300,000.

EUROPEIN MARKETS.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY LARKET.—LONDON, March 21—3 P. M.—Consols clos firmer, at 93% a 93% for money and the account. Anerican securities close at the following quotation:—United States five-twenty bonds have advanced to 72%; Erie shares have declined to 46%; Illinoi Centrals, 89%.

Frankfort Boube.—Frankfort, March 21—11:15 A. M.—United states bonds opened at 75% a 75% for the issue of 182.

Liverpool. Cotto Market.—Liverpool, March 21—3-9 R. M.—The marct closed firm and rather more active. The following are the last quotations:—Middling uplands, n port and to arrive, 10%d.; middling Orleans, 14d. The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales.

Liverpool. Breattuffs Market.—Liverpool., March 21—3 P. M.—Te market closes without any changes in quotatiot. Corn 40s. 9d. per quarter for mixed Western. What—California white 15s. 10d., and No. 2 red 14s. it cental. Barley 5s. 6d. per 90 lbs. for American. At 4s. 2d. per 45 lbs. for American. Peas 46s. per quarter for Canadian. Flour 37s. per bbl. for Weern State.

Liverpool. Profisions Market.—Liverpool., March 21—3 P. M.—ard has advanced to 61s. 6d. per cwt.; the market osed strong. Cheese 57s. per cwt. for the best gries of American fine. Beef 120s. per bbl. for extra rime mess. Lard 60s. per cwt. for American. Back 42s. per cwt. for Cumberland cut middles.

Liverpool. Proce Market.—Liverpool., March 21—3 P. M.—allow 3d. higher, closing firm at 44s. 6d. per cwt. for spils. Petroleum—Refined, 1s. 3d. spirits, 1s. 2d. per gon. Linseed cakes £10 15s.

Petroleum market flat, and standard white is nominal at 43 francis centimes.

EUROPEAI MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Mah 21.—The Cunard stea Australasian, Capta McMicken, which salled New York on the 11 instant, arrived at the

CALIFORNIA.

The Legislature-Business Sespension in San Francisco-Market Quo. utions.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 21, 1868.

Bills creating an insurance commissioner and re-pealing the insurance deposit law passed both Houses of the Legislature to-day.

The suspension of Henry Carlton, Jr., has been au nounced, but his liabilities are not stated. A meet-ing of his creditors is called for the 23d March. The breadstuffs market is dull, but prices are un-

changed.
The market quotations of mining shares are sus tained. Crown Point, \$22; Ophir. \$200; Gould & Curry, \$600; Challer, \$250; Hale & Morcross, \$2,750 Yellow Jacket, \$13 50; Belcher, \$300; Bullion, \$450 Kentuek, \$400; Imperial, \$260; Savage, \$150; Ama dor, \$300; Overman, \$480; new issue Alpha consolidated, \$75 per share.

BOOK NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES. ITS OR-GANIZATION—ITS LIQUIDATION; ADMINISTRATION OF THE TREASURY; THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM. BY J. S. Gibbons.

This volume of two hundred and eighty pages contains a great deal of valuable matter on all the topics pertaining to national finances embraced under the above heads and on kindred subjects. The author writes like a commercial man. All his views and rguments are based upon commercial practice and theories. With him commerce is the sun around which everything revolves. It is the life giving power to industry, to national wealth and national finance, and to the well being of society. He meas-ures everything by this standard, and therefore whatever conflicts with the interests of commerce is to him wrong in theory and injurious in practice. He applies this principle throughout the whole work operations of the Treasury Department, to the revenue system, to the currency, to taxation and to

Doubtless the principle he lays down is a sound one if our system of commerce be good, and if the system of banking, which he makes an essential part and controlling agent in commerce, be on a good foundation. If he means commerce in the broadest and widest sense, internal as well as foreign, the general exchange of the products of labor in the towns and villages of the whole country as well as the great shipping and trading transactions at the central marts and with foreign countries, we agree with him that all the operations of government should be made in accordance with and for the in-terests of commerce. In this sense commerce includes the whole business of a country, and is the

snound be made in accordance with and for the includes the whole business of a country, and is the source of wealth, general well being and civilization to all. But the question arises, how is this general principle to be applied? Certainly not by favoring one interest more than another or to the detriment of another. Most assuredly not by making the banking interest paramount to all other interests and by making it all powerful, as it seems this writer would make it. He favors the national bank system and bank monopolies in general, and in doing so takes a very narrow and incorrect view of the commercial interests of the great body of the people. Banks may be useful or necessary to commerce, but they may be so organized or combined as to absorb all the profits of industry, to keep the mass of the people in poverty, or to be a danger or an embarrassment to the government.

But apart from the writer's blind faith in the banking system as the sum of all good, there is, as we said, a great deal of valuable matter in the book. He is very severe on Mr. McCulloch's financial crudities and management of the Treasury Department. "The official reports of Mr. McCulloch," he says, "afford the fullest testimony to the disastrous consequences of the Treasury policy. There has been no change in that policy since his accession to the Secretaryship, and no pause in the current of misfortune." Throughout the whole work he cuts up root and branch the narrow and absurd policy and inconsistencies of the Secretary. With regard to the liquidation of the narrow and absurd policy and inconsistencies of the secretary. With regard to the liquidation of the national debt, he proposes that this shall be a very gradual and slow process, extending over a period of a hundred and forty years; and he argues that any attempt to liquidate the debt within a short or much shorter time will be disastrous to commerce and the general interests of the country, because, he says, it would make the burden of taxation too heavy and abstract capital from p

Mr. Gibbons shows, we think, that it is not a re-Mr. Gibbons shows, we think, that it is not a redundancy of currency that prevents a return to specie payments, but the weight of taxation, the mismanagement of our finances and the abnormal condition in which the war has left us. Making allowance for the greenback currency which is locked up as a reserve in the banks, and, therefore, which is not strictly in circulation, he shows that the actual volume of circulation is not strater than instantial volume of circulation is not strategy. actual volume of circulation is not greater than just before the war or even than ten years ago. He gives the figures to prove this assertion, and certainly makes out what to many may appear a surprising and unexpected state of things. There are a great many other points relative to our debt and financial system in this work worthy of notice, though they are diffused and jumbled together without proper order; but we must leave the reader to pick them out and digest them himself. On the whole, this book will be found a useful contribution to the literature of the day on the prolific subjects of which it treats.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ASSAULTED AND ROBBED-PROBABLE PATAL RE-SULT.-Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, as officers Quick and Van Wicklen, of the Forty-first precinct, were proceeding through Hicks street, near Atlantic, their attention was attracted street, near Atlantic, their attention was attracted by the groans of a man whom, on looking about, they discovered lying upon the sidewalk, near the stoop. He was so badly injured that he was unable to walk, and was apparently in a state of semi-unconsciousness; so the officers were compelled to pick him up and carry him to the station house in Washington street, a distance of nearly a mile. On arriving there the man seemed to revive, but being a German, and unable to converse in English, the officers were unable to ascertain how he had received his injuries. An interpreter was procured, when the unfortunate man stated that his name was Gustave Fahn, and that he had been assaulted and robbed by five men who attacked him just after he crossed the South ferry, at the foot of Atlantic street. On examination it was found that two or three of his ribs had been broken, just over his left lung, and as he was in great agony it is supposed that the fractured bones might possibly have perforated his lung. If such is the case his recovery is considered hopeless. He states that he is a carpenter, but as he was out of work he started on Friday for the town of Cornstadt, in Westchester county, where he had heard that he might obtain work. He left there on Friday light and reached the city about eleven o'clock, having a number of tools in his possession and a small amount of money. When passing up Atlantic street, one of the ruffians came up and struck him a blow on the side with a heavy club, and this was unfortunately in the same place where he had been injured by a fall from a building in Germany about three years ago. The blow felted him to the pavement, and four other ruffians then jumped upon him, kicked and beat him until he was insensible, when they robbed him of his tools and money. They left him lying in the gutter, where he remained in an unconscious state for about two hours. When he recovered he undertook to make his way home and had gone about four blocks, when he fainted and sunk down upon the sidewald effect. by the groans of a man whom, on looking about they discovered lying upon the sidewalk, near the SURROGATE'S COURT .- The wills of the following

named persons were proved in the Surrogate's Court during the week:—Frederick Kleinan, Court during the week:—Frederick Kleinan, Michael Donohoe, Cornelius J. Sprague, James W. Taylor, Jonah Brundage, all of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estate of the following named deceased persons, viz:—Catharine Gorman, of the city of Lawrence, Mass., to Francis Gorman; Mary Casey to William Casey, Abby Rowland to Nelson Rowland, Francis H. Hannaday to Charles E. Hannaday, James Hughes to Edward Hughes, Clarlssa A. Meacham to George L. Meacham, Michael Flanagan to Mary Flanagan, Philip C. Martin to Mary Martin, and of Nicholas Miller to Philip Miller, all of the city of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of John J. L. Delorme were granted to Irene N. Delorme and of Wallace H. Ham to James M. Badgráf, all of the city of Brooklyn.

BODY OF A DR. WYEED MAN RECOVERED.—Yesterday

BODY OF A DROWNED MAN RECOVERED. afternoon the body of a drowned was formd floa ing in the river at the foot of Partition street, Red Hook Point. Deceased had evidently been in the water for several days, and had on a black frook coat, dar's pants, white shirt and red, spotted neck tie. He, is about forty years of age, and of medium

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF MEXICO AND WHAT SHE REQUIRES.

During the last eight years and until recently the American mind has been diverted from Mexican affairs; but an attentive observer of passing events cannot have falled to note the advancing steps which Mexico has taken towards the impregnable fortress of civilization and free government. Every nation has its horoscope and the events of the world their necessary law. There is no country and no people on the face of the globe wherein there are so many deviations from the common analogies of nations as in Mexico and among the Mexicans. To outward appearances she is a juxtaposition of loosely con-nected provinces, politically and progressionally im-potent, even in contact with the stirring and energetic elements of the United States; but, to compre hend these anomalies, it is necessary to consider that the whole social superstructure of Mexico is due to the peculiar geographical surroundings of her

people.

In Mexico there is a remarkable triunity of circumstances, not only in her soil, climate and produc-tions, but, corresponding with the natural divisions of the topography, her inhabitants are distributed over the country as whites, mestizoes and Indians. Yet while these listinctive separations prevail, there is no collision of the social elements, no war of races, and no ancient antipathies indulged. On the other hand, there is a blending of eastes and an enduring curren of fraternal sympathy, upon which the extremes of wealth and the extremes of poverty drift strangely

together.
Unlike us, Mexico has no permanent literature which serves as an exponent of her interior life neither has she a widely diffused body of contem poraneous historians—the press to create exchanges of thought and record the ordeal through which she is unconsciously passing. She has no other students of history than the rustic custodians of tradition, who, far from becoming lovers of country, are mere ly lovers of locality. Hence it is that the Mexican never emigrates, and he is instinctively the enemy of colonization. But apart from these obstacles to her advancement, we must not fail to notice the physical difficulties which her topography presents to the science of engineering, or how much the tributed to retard her civilization and progress. Unthinking people are apt to attempt to establish

a parallel between the colonial antecedents of the United States and those of Mexico. But there are no

coincident circumstances in their history, neither luring the struggle for separate nationality nor at any subsequent period. The grievances contained in the American Declaration of Independence sink into utter insignificance before the recital of Spanish crueities in Mexico, and bear no comparison to the heart-breaking appeals for mercy that ascended to the throne of Spain. The American colonies fought for liberty and the principles of free government—the Mexicans aimed alone at the annihilation of their oppressors, without thought of changing their institu-tions. In fact, the only parallel that can be drawn in he two struggles is found in the analogy between the poisoned inheritance of negro slavery in one, and the blighting incumbrance of the Church in the other—twin evils that have produced their bitter and bloody fruits in both countries and left behind the vexing enigma of national republican existence still insolved. If we can answer the question affirmatively for ourselves, Mexico, which has been stimulated so long by our example, cannot fall to "pluc ont the heart of the mystery" also. But the politi-cal events which have been developed since the overthrow of slavery here shroud the future of the United States with such a veil of Lybian darkness that we are brought to the verge of the fuifilment of the prophecy of one of our own historians who, speaking of the constitution, says:-" It may become powerless. Ignorance may misinterpret it; ambition may assail and faction destroy its vital parts; and aspiring knavery may at last sing its requiem on the tomb of departed liberty." minds of dispassionate men here the parallel and the example cease. Mexico must therefore look in-wardiy and discover for herself the means of pre-serving her national life. But the question arises, what elements of vitality does she possess? Political economists have suggested emigration as the sovereign paracea for Mexico, without taking into account the difficulties which intervene. We, who have profited so largely by the introduction of an alien population, have had for more than three-quarters of century an unfailing human reservoir in Europe. whence a copious tide of the most vital social ments has flowed to our shores—people who were our kindred, whose customs, laws, language and traditions were identical with our own, and who, by living within the same isothermal lines, needed no protracted residence among us to inure them to our ite. But there exists nowhere for Mexico such a fountain of regeneration. It cannot spring from the Latin race, who have ceased to be a migrating people; nor can the Saxon or Celtic emigrant, as he presents himself to us, be induced to seek his fortune Mexico are based upon the old Roman law, or the Codigo Justintano, with many salutary interpolations from the Aztecan system, which tradition served. They are, therefore, essentially anti-Teutonic, There is no trial by jury, no writ of habeas corpus, In a word, there are no affinities between the races of Northern and Central Europe and the Mexicans, either in governmental institutions, judicial practice, commercial usage, social customs, soil, climate, productions or language. In the United States the emigrant has nothing to acquire; in Mexico, he has everything to learn. Besides all this, the most casual reader of Mexican history knows that there is not one of the men who initiated or maintained her struggle for independence but what has been made to realize that the laurels which he won grew upon a sterile soil that produced no other fruit. That there is no gratitude for services, no indemnity for sacrifice, no appreciation of merit, no reward for political integrity, and no crown for virtue. Ingratitude is the national vice of Mexico. In this view of the case the remedy is not to come from a wholesale aggrega-

tion of her people. Another class of political theorists have insisted that the redeeming hope for Mexico ensue from the overthrow of the Catholic religion. But they fail to show how its deeply rooted inculcations are to be eradicated, and to remember that the sole re-freshing circumstance in the torn and faded history of the conquest of her indigenous people is their conversion to Christianity and their redemption from the appalling rites of human sacrifice. Protestantism can never find by any of its accepted means of propagation a paramount feeting upon the soil of Mexico. The people may indeed struggle among themselves to secularize the clergy and to curtail the temporalities of the Church, but they will never permit its doctrines and teachings to be effaced. In accepting the "law of secularization" Mexico passed the rubicon of her destiny, and al-though difficulties may from time to time impede the completion of her temple of political liberty and beset her advancing steps to the threshold of peace, no system of revolutions can ever restore the confiscated ecclesiastical estates. As well might the people of the South anticipate the rerehabilitation of negro slavery. But the permanent safety of Mexico requires that she should stop here, and for a further corrective of her social evils demand, as a Catholic nation from the Pope, that the Augean stables of the priesthood should be cleansed. If he fails to exercise this rightful authority to arraign them in furor conscienta, then the remedy is to drive the deong from the country. In this respect the Mexicans might imitate with advantage the prompt example of General Lersundi in expelling the insubordinate Bishop of Havana. Let the Mexican clergy, like the ministers of religion in the United States, be amennle to the civil law; then like consequences will fol

property and the prerogatives of the clergy have been the causes of all the internal dissensions in Mexico since the overthrow of the Spanish régime, and that the party now dominant is the only one throughout the party now dominant is the only one throughout the long struggle for civil liberty which has had the courage to make this question the absorting issue before the people. They have triumphed at last, and the separation of Ghurch and State is complete. It must, therefore, cease to be either a basis for internal strife or a pretext for foreign intervention. Least of an, f. office in a decease, for Non England propagation

ism or the American dogmas of free farms and free

Within a few years, notwithstanding the distracted condition of the country, the system of public education has become universal, and every pueblo or alcaldia throughout the republic is obliged by law to have its primary school. These are supported by the municipalities, and the parents of delinquent children, on pain of being fined or to work on the streets, are compelled to insure their attendance. Every child, therefore, of the present generation in Mexico, will at least know how to read and write, and as there are no distinctions of race or color, all have an equal chance to rise in the social scale.

In their adaptation to the pecular efreemsta and customs of the people, the prevailing laws and institutions of Mexico are wise and salutary. Theoria, of Tierras of A uas, and the Codigo Comercio are far better than the laws of the United States, which secure the same rights to mines, lands, waters and internal trade. The system of "peonage," which prevalis to a great extent, descended from the Aztecs, and originated in the right of the debtor to sell himself to service or labor. It assimilates to the old Roman tie of patron and client, and carries with it the obligation to protect the peen from involun-tary servitude or oppression. It is a traditionary law, and although it has some of the repulsive aspects of slavery, it is, when rightfully administered, the means of providing labor and ustenance for a race who by nature are the most improvident in the world. Thousands of families are thus kept together, and the peon throughout his generation becomes a part and parcel of the house-hold of his arno.

The great school of crime in Mexico is un the army. But how can this be otherwise? Unable to escape the military conscription, half fed, without pay, inured to constantly recurring scenes of blood shed and rapine, not knowing and perhaps indiffer-ent to the side upon which he fights, without a visible end to the contest, and uncontrolled by moral obligations or discipline, the Mexican soldier be-Had the material of our own army (even without a like exposure to demoralization) been suddenly dispanded in the capital without a settlement of accounts or the means of transportation to their homes, who could depict the social horrors that would have ensued? We who live in glass houses should be careful how we throw stones. Unfortunately for Mexico, in her distracted condition, the army as the great source of crime was the only power that could suppress it. But the men who have achieved so much of substantial good for the republic with such desperate elements cannot long be insensible to the demand for social order, and therein consists the emedy. In this respect Mexican reconstruction presents a more speedy and enduring chance of de-

velopment than ours. Men who have not studied the military aspect of Mexico in detail are apt to regard her as of easy access to an invading army. But our experience, added to that of the French, proves that she can be rendered as impenetrable as Abyssinia—that to hold the country permanently it must be overrun throughout its entirety and garrisoned in the rear of every advancing footstep. As a basis of supplies she presents the strange anomaly of a teeming granary and a blighting desert. The deficiency of harbors obviates the necessity for seacoast defences, and renders her impervious to naval assaults; while her interio topography forms an endless chain of impregnable fortifications. Thus has Nature provided for her de-fence, and her history exhibits the fact that her people, whatever may be the character of their donestic feuds, will always rally to repel the hosts of the invading stranger, no matter under what pretext he comes. The best guarantee Mexico has against nonarchical institutions is the characteristic jealousies of her politicians and the innate love of liberty that exists among the Indians, who constitute fiveeighths of the population. Freedom is the intuitive feeling of all people who inhabit mountainous dis tricts, but in no country is this so distinctly manifest as among the inhabitants of the Mexican Sierra. It is the burden of their songs, the cherished theme of their traditions, and it is sym

of their country.

Over an area of more than 7,000,000 of square mile nature has diffused with the most bountiful band the varied mineral productions and the fauna and flora of the habitable world. Nor has she been less beneficent in bestowing upon this land of teeming plenty a citmate of extraordinary salubrity. In a word, Mexico possesses within herself every con-ceivable element of national wealth and prosperity. But in order to justify her right to nationality she must now rise to the duty of the hour. The world gains nothing by Mexico as she stands to-day. Whatever does not maintain itself in the life of nations by its own power forfeits its own existence. Mexico does not lack for statesmen to appreciate this law of necessity; but to vitalize her elements and change the current of her life, she needs our practical help, and not our political example. As a sister republic she has a right to ask it, and we sin against the best interests of the United States and of humanity if we refuse it. We need no entangling alliances for defensive purposes to trammel the actions and responsibilities of but we do require a substantial commercial treaty between the two nations that will guarantee protec tion to the lives, and property of American citizens and insure a market for American commodities Then let the United States open up the Interior com munications of Mexico, light up her coasts with steam engines and telegraphs, subsidize lines of steamers to the gulf ports, give her a sufficient navy to enable her to collect her revenues, and loan he upon her own credit a sum sufficient to suppress internal disorders and rid the country of the thieves and vagabonds who infest her highways and keep her people in a never-ending state of turmoil. To our mind the Mexican riddle admits of no other so lution.

At last week's sitting M. Le Verrier, in a letter, gave some further information about the ninety-sixth telescopic planet discovered at Marseilles on the 17th ult., stating that on the 20th it had been observed at Paris by M. Loewy with the great meridian instrunent. M. Delaunay, after M. Le Verrier's letter had been read, expressed his regret that he (M. Le Verrier) should persist in refusing to mention the names of the observers who discovered small planets at the Observatory of Marseilles, and informed the Academy observatory of Marseilles, and informed the Academy that the young observer who had discovered the ninety-sixth planet was M. Borelly. To this first attack upon M. Le Verrier M. H. Ste. Claire Deville added a second, by stating that the Director of the Observatory had recently published a pamphlet entitled "Travaux des Treize Dernières Années," in which he complained of the hostility of the city towards the Observatory, and among other things, said that the Emperor and great bodies of the State had granted that establishment a sum of 400,000 francs for the construction of a large telescope with a mirror one hundred and twenty centimetres in diameter, and another instrument of an extraordinary focal distance of sixteen metres. M. H. Ste. Claire Deville, in alluding to this paragraph, regretted that M. Leon Foucault, to whom the execution of that work had been entrusted, had been very obscurely alluded to, and stated that he felt it necessary to secure to his deceased friend the honor of having invented his method of constructing lenses of extraordinary size; that in the present instance the lens was to be of the unprecedented size of seventy-five centimetres; that before commencing it he wished to try his system, his ideas on that subject being still somewhat unsettled, but that M. Le Verrier objected to this course, and that the work, after being commenced, had to be abandoned.

A NOTEL DESTROYED BY FIRE.

A NOTEL DESTROYED SY FIRE.

Less Forty-five Thousand Dollars.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

Hartford, Conn. March 21, 1868.

The Buxbee House, at Meriden, which stands just south of the depot, caught fire by a defective chimney, about nine o'clock this morning, and was entirely destroyed, together with nearly all the furniture in the hotel. It was owned and kept by John C. and Theodore Buxbee, whose loss is \$40,500. It was insured for \$30,000, most of which is as follows:—Hartford, \$5,200; Phœnix, \$3,000; Putnam, \$1,000—all of Hartford; Home, of New York, \$2,000; Fire and Marine, of Springfield, \$1,000; Home, of New Haven, \$1,000; National, of Roston, \$3,000; Bay State, \$2,000, and People's, \$2,000—the last two of Worcester. The hotel was a four story frame building, contained seventy-five rooting, and was filled with boarders and travellers, who lost most of their baggage and clothing. There are only two hand engines in the place, and word was sent to this city for help. An alarm was given here and in Just one hour and ten minutes from the time the fire alarm bell was sounded the two steamers which we sent from here by special train were playing on the fire. The distance is eighteen miles from the city. The hotel is surrounded by a large number of wooden buildings, and had 't not been for the steamers sent from here a large part of the village would have

NEW YORK LEGISL ATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, March 27, 1868. There was but a bare quorum of Senators present o-day. BILLS REPORTED.

To establish a ferry across the Hudson river at Catskill; incorporating the Nothern Hydraulic Company; amending the charter of Syracuse, and among pany; amending the charter of Syracuse, and among others things authorizing the city to raise one hubdred thousand dointrs per year for general city purposes—a minority report; also a majority report relative to sewerage in Syracuse and for mapping Geddes and other towns; making a more stringent actrelative to the storage of combustible substances in New York; to repeal so much of the philita law as exempts from taxation; appropriating \$100,000 for the oompletion of the Blind Asylum in Batavia; to consolidate the several acts relative to say ings banks, and providing for their more thorough a pervision.

and providing for their increases and providing for their increases.

By Mr. Murphy—incorporating the Broaklyn Eye and Ear Infirmary.

By Mr. FOLGER—Relative to real estate of 14 lots and earling of unsound minds, as applies to the law of

BILL PASSED. The bill amending the

Insurance Company was passed.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Authorizing the towns in Dutchess and Colum bias counties to take stock in the Dutchess and Colum bias Railroad; incorporating the Crosstown Railsa ad Company; no alterations are made in the name of THE EXCISE REPEAL BILL—THE COMMITTEE SHUT US

THE EXCISE REPEAL BILL—THE COMMITTEE SHUT US Mr. CREAMER inquired whether the Committee of Internal affairs of Towns and Counties intended the Internal affairs of Towns and Counties intended the Property of the bill repealing the Metropolitan Excises law, or whether they intended to smother is.

Mr. Van Petten replied that the committee had given much time to the consideration of the subject and that there were parties who still wished to be heard before the committee.

Mr. Creamer did not consider this an answer; the committee ought to report for or against the measure and allow the subject to come before the Senate; he protested against any attempt to smother it.

The President called the Senator to order, stating that there was no question before the Senate.

Mr. Folger moved a reconsideration of the adverse vote on the Metropolitan Transit Railroad bill, and to lay that motion on the table, which was carried.

carried.
Adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, March 21, 1868.

BILLS PASSED. To incorporate the New York Public Exchange; to incorporate the State Line Bridge Company; creating the office of Metropolitan Fire Marshal; to divide the Ninth ward of the city of Brooklyn; to provide against frauds in auction returns made to the Comptroller.

radians frames in auction returns made to the comparitoller.

To incorporate the Manufacturers' Savings Bank of New York; consolidating the several acts relating to savings banks; to improve South Seventh and other streets in Brooklyn; to incorporate the Areade Underground Railroad Company; to construct a public market in New York; to incorporate the New York Fiduciary Company.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Appropriating \$250,000 to aid in the construction of the Whitehall and Platisburg Railroad; appropriating \$250,000 to aid in the construction of the outfalo and Washington Railroad; giving the Governor, Secretary and Attorney General authority to appoint a Supreme Court reporter.

Adjourned.

SUDDEN DEATH ON THE CARS .- A man about sixty years of age, supposed to be James Lawrence, a resident of Trenton, N. J., died suddenly in his seat in one of the cars of a train on the Harlem Railroad on its way from Albany to this city. The body was taken to the Morgue by an officer of the Twenty-ninth

Kaldenberg's Meerschaum Pipes and Hold-ers cut to order, repaired, boiled, &c. No. 8 John, up stairs, 717 Broadway and 23 Wall.

A Genuine Meerschaum Pipe or Cigar Holder at manufacturers' prices, at POLLAK & SO 'S stores, 698 Broadway, near Fourth street, and 27 John street, near stas-au. Repairing. Boiling \$1.

A.—A.—Japanese Hair Stain.
Colors the hair, whiskers and mustache a beautiful black or
brown. It cousists of only one preparation. Color will not
fade or wash out. Only 50 cents a box.
Sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, 594 Broadway, next to Metropolitan Hotel, and by all druggists. A Perfect Hair Dressing.—Burnett's Coconine mparts a fine gloss and is superior to French pomades and illa or alcoholic washes.

An Acknowledged Fact.—The Only New Style of Genta' Dress Hats is to be found at TERRY'S, 19 Union square and 409 Broadway. Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world. The only perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instanta-neous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Dr. Schenck Will Be Professionally At His rooms, 32 Bond street, New York, on Tuesday, March 24, from 9. A. M. till 3 P. M., and every Tuesday thereafter. All articles free of charge; but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his respirometer in price is 45. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

Henry H. Leeds & Miner Respectfully Annonnee that on Tuesday morning next will commence the ex-hibition of Mr. Beaumon's superb collection of Modern Pic-tures at the "LEEDS ART GALLEKIES," \$17 and 819 Broadway, preparatory to the sale, 3d and 3d April. Admis-

J. & J. Colman's Double Superfine Londo Mustard obtained the Highest Medal at the Paris Exposition Sold in 1 lb. and ½ lb. tins (full weight) by all first class gr

Microscope for \$5.—McAllistor's Household Microscope has all the essential parts of a first class instrument, magnifying powers 460 to 10,000 times the area, 25, with forty-eight prepared objects, 210. T. H. McALLISTER, Optician, 49 Nassau street, New York. Printing of Every Description Executed with seatness and despatch, and at lower rates than elsewhere, at he METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 7 Nassau street.

Prang's American Chromos are Fac Simile reproductions of oil and water color paintings by eminent artists. Ask for them at the art stores. Send for list to L. PRANG 2 CO., Boston. Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Dooublons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 18 Wall street, N. Y.

Spring Style of Gentlemen's and Youth's bress Hats now ready, at popular prices.
BURKE, 128 Fulton street.

Save Your Doctor's Bills by Using Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for coughs, colds, &c. The Metropolitan Job Printing Establish-MENT, 37 Nassau street, is prepared to furnish Cards, Gircu-lars, Pamplets, Law Cases, Posters and every description of Printing at rates twenty-live per cent less than can be ob-tained elsewhere in the city.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair.—Best quality Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing all colors, at BATCHEL-OR'S, 16 Bond street.

A .- Labor Saved by Inventive Genius.

When one reviews the past he can plainly see the rapid strides which progress has made upon the annals of the present, and clearly divine the possibility of further and greater developments in the future from the wondrous laboratory of nature. New inventions are constantly brought forth which nature. New inventions are constantly brought forth which are astonishing the world by their practical adaptation to the wants of the human family, and never before in the progress of our civilization has inventive genius shone more respiendent in labor saving power than now. To the will of man, then, do we owe this element, which creates from woods atone, steel, brass and metals of all kinds labor saving machines of practical utility. Again has man been thoughtful and kind, not only in relieving woman of her toil, by doing away with hand labor, but the cow, the milk-giving cow, has been generously thought of, an I allowed to enjoy the ease and comfort which attend the use of the "Hydraulic Cow Miking Machine." while dairymads and dairymen are relieved from sching hands and kicking cows. This useful machine is exciting the attention of practical business men from all parts of the country; and no wonder, for it is destinated to come into as general use as its untiring sister, the sewing machine. Wide Wide World.

It is on exhibition at 206 Broadway.

A .- Hazard & Caswell's Pure COD LIVER OIL.

Best in the world.

Mannfactured on the sea abore by CASWELL, HAZARD

CO., under Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Consumption, Scrofula and Spermaterrhea go band in band. You have just passed through one severe winter by the skin of your teeth, and you will never make the trip of another one on Buchu, Fish Oil and quack doctors. Dr. SCHUMAN'S BALSAMIC INHALER, with medicines for tions of balsam and iron heal the inner man, purify the blood, are pleasant and handy for use, and, instead of your sulking around and barking like an old sick yellow dog, a nulsance to yourself and friends, in a few weeks you will be an saucy as a game rooster. Samuel Fisher, Esq., No. 7; Rose

street, Baltimore, Md., had hemorrhagen from the longs for street, Baltimore, Md., and nemotrange of the modical faculty gave him up. Heing a very prominent Odd Fallow 710 pains were spared to save him. Dr. SCHUMAN was onlied in when his was specialess. He cured him in a few weeks. He had but one day's slekness since, which was six years and has a healthy and interexing fambly. Sufferers physician of superior labou; abould call on or address Dr. S. T. SCHUMAN, Physician and Surgeon, No. 10 Carrol bjace, Bleecker street, between Laurens and Thompson, New York.